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the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON
& WEYBRIDGE,

and the
RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT

REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

for the year
1939.

Chertsey :
STEVENS & SON LTD.,
The Caxton Printing Works,
57, Guildford Street,

Phone 3156.

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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Weybridge,
Surrey.

To the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health Committees
of the Urban Districts of Chertsey and Walton and Weybridge and
the Rural District of Bagshot.

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year
1939 for the above districts.

The report has been prepared on the lines of Circular 1961 issued
by the Ministry of Health, which indicated that for the duration of
the war reports might without disadvantage be materially shortened,
and while this has been done, the various sections of the report
are presented as formerly.

The vital statistics for the areas do not call for comment. As
in previous years, the infant mortality rate and corrected death
rate compare favourably with those of other districts and with
the mean rates for the country as a whole.

The work and report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for each
area is recorded in full and indicates the maintenance of efficient
sanitary supervision by staff, depleted in number or with added
duties occasioned by civil defence or evacuation.

My duties as Medical Officer of Health for this area commenced
in September, 1939, in the absence of Dr. D. P. MacIver, who was
called up for Active Service at that time. During this month also
Mr. R. Basey, Clerk to the Medical Officer, was required by H.M.
Forces and his position was most satisfactorily filled by Miss Eglon.
For the compilation of this report for the year under consideration,

therefore, it has been necessary to draw observations from official records rather than possessing first hand information on several of the points dealt with.

In conclusion, I wish to express my great appreciation to all officials and members of the Councils, the County Medical Officer and the general practitioners in the district for their assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. McPHERSON,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Urban District of Chertsey.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	9,983
Registrar General's estimate of resident population for 1939	22,610
Number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books	6,648
Rateable value	£178,823
Sum represented by a penny rate	£670

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants :—

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are connected with agriculture and engineering; a large part of the area is of rural character; the smaller urban portion contains the bulk of the population in the townships of Addlestone and Chertsey.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—				Total	M.	F.
Live Births—	Legitimate	...	...	385	212	173
	Illegitimate	...	...	20	13	7
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population					17.91	
Still-births—	Legitimate	...	...	14	9	5
	Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				33.41		
Deaths ... ..	...	...	...	194	98	96
Death-rate (actual) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				8.16		
Death Rate (for purposes of comparison with other districts)				7.59		

				Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Deaths from puerperal causes :—					
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	Nil	—
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	1	2.38
Total	...	...	...	1	2.38

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	47.28
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			42.18
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	150
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	39
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	Nil
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	2

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1939.

	M.	F.
All Causes	98	96
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—
Influenza	2	1
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	8
Other tuberculous diseases ...	—	2
Syphilis	—	—
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	1	—
Cancer, malignant disease ...	15	18
Diabetes	—	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. ...	6	4
Heart disease	21	19
Aneurysm	—	—
Other circulatory diseases ...	6	5
Bronchitis	4	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	4
Other respiratory diseases ...	2	—
Peptic ulcer	2	—
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ...	1	1
Appendicitis	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—
Other diseases of liver, etc. ..	—	1
Other digestive diseases ...	2	1
Acute and chronic nephritis ...	3	4
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	1
Congenital debility, malforma- tion, premature birth, etc. ...	9	2
Diarrhoea (2 years and over) ...	—	1

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Causes of Death—continued.					M.	F.
Senility	...	...	...	...	2	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other violence	...	...	...	..	6	3
Other defined diseases	...	...	...		8	14
Causes ill defined or unknown	...				—	—

Special causes (included in "Other defined diseases")

Smallpox	...	...	...	...	}	—	—
Poliomyelitis		...	...	...		—	—
Polioencephalitis		...	...	...		—	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority :—

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MacIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health—Sept. 1939 :

C. A. McPHERSON, M.Bch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

The Medical Officer of Health, acts in a similar capacity for the Rural District of Bagshot, and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. He is also Medical Officer for Otter-shaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector :

C. J. CLEEVE, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

D. H. SMITH, C.R.S.I.

Mr. C. J. Cleeve holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, the R.S.I. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, the Certificate for Building Construction of the Board of Education, and the Honours Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene for Hygiene of the Home.

In addition to his general duties as Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Cleeve is in charge of the work of emptying cess-pools; he also carries out the duties of Inspector of Hackney Carriages, and of Inspector under the Petroleum Acts.

Mr. D. H. Smith holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors and for the inspection of meat and other foods.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health :

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

Bylaws in force in the District :—

Byelaws in respect of New Streets and Buildings	..	1926
.. .. Common Lodging Houses	..	1899
.. .. Nuisances ... ..	..	1899
.. .. Slaughterhouses ...	..	1899
.. .. Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	..	1902
.. .. Hackney Carriages ...	..	1920
.. .. Allotments ... ..	..	1907
.. .. Offensive Trades ...	..	1935

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Laboratory Facilities :—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company, are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal, and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Chertsey, and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. The results of these investigations are tabulated on page

(2) Milk. Samples of milk are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination.

No unsatisfactory reports were received for the year 1939.

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examinations of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are examined by the Clinical Research Association. During 1939, of 20 specimens of sputum examined, 3 gave a positive result for tubercle bacilli ; of 81 swabs examined for diphtheria bacilli 4 gave a positive result.

Ambulance Facilities :—

Name of Authority Telephone Number.	Number of Ambulances.	Address of Ambulance Station.
Cases of Infectious Disease:—		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	Two	The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.
Non-infectious Cases :		
The St. John Ambulance Brigade. Chertsey 3268.	One	72, Station Road, Chertsey.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres :

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare :

Centre.	Address.	Days of Centre.
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Princess Mary's Village Homes, Addlestone.	Every Friday
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, adjoining the Infants' School, Stepgates Chertsey.	Every Monday

Ante-natal Clinics are established at Addlestone and Chertsey.

Centre	Address	Days of Centre.
CHERTSEY	Windsor Street School	1st and 3rd Thursdays p.m.
ADDLESTONE	S.C.C. Clinic, Princess Mary Village Homes	Every Thursday, 2.0—4.0 p.m.

The Surrey County Clinic, Chertsey, was towards the end of the year transferred to Windsor Street School.

(b) Tuberculosis Dispensary :

Addlestone and Chertsey are served by the Tuberculosis Dispensary at the Locke-King Clinic, Weybridge, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultations on the second Wednesday of each month at 10 a.m. and on the fourth Monday of each month at 5.30 p.m.

This Dispensary now operates from Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge.

Hospitals :—

Voluntary General Hospitals serving Addlestone and Chertsey:
King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.
The Cottage Hospital, Weybridge.

Infectious Diseases Hospital :
The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Mortuaries :—

One mortuary is provided for the district, and is situated at the Council's Dépôt, Fordwater Road, Chertsey .

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply :—

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company. Samples of water as supplied by the Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination. The samples are taken monthly in rotation from the Urban District of Chertsey and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge.

The results of analysis of four samples taken in the Chertsey Urban District are tabulated below.

Summary of samples of water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Co. in the Chertsey District :—

Date Sample taken ...	22nd Feb.	24th Apr.	31st July	25th Sept.
Organisms per c.cm. at 20°C. ...	1	1	3	3
Organisms per c.cm. at 20° C. R.L. ...	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1
Organisms per c.cm. at 37.5°C. ...	1	4	Less than 1	Less than 1
Coli-form organisms ...	Absent from 50 c.c.'s	Absent from 50 c.c.'s	Absent from 50 c.c.'s	Absent from 50 c.c.'s

Chemical Examination in parts per 10,000.

Free ammonia ...	0.012	0.021	0.0015	0.0045
Albuminoid ammonia ...	0.0105	0.012	0.006	0.006
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80° F.	0.1104	0.099	0.0656	0.107

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Samples of the water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company to the Chertsey Urban District Council and the adjoining district of Walton and Weybridge are taken monthly at different points and analysed both chemically and bacteriologically. These results are reported monthly to the respective councils. The results of analysis show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

By an arrangement with the Water Engineer of the West Surrey Water Company, reports are exchanged monthly and so a fortnightly check on the bacteriological and chemical condition of the supply is available.

From samples taken during the month of October from wells in the Stonehills Road area of Chertsey it was obvious that the available water in that district was unsuitable for drinking purposes. Upon a report of these conditions the Council agreed to approach the West Surrey Water Company with a view to extending the main supply to cover residences in this area. The necessary construction work has now been put in hand.

Drainage and Sewerage :—

The Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. W. V. Davies, has kindly supplied the following details of the work which has been carried out during 1939—

The new automatic electrically operated sewage pumping station at Stepgates, Chertsey, was constructed during the year and brought into operation on the 29th November.

Sewers extensions were executed in Heathervale Road (200 yards) and Green Lane (50 yards) to serve newly developed land. The cost was shared between the Council and the developers.

Rivers and Streams :—

No pollution was detected during 1939.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Closet Accommodation :—

There was one conversion of a pail closet to a water closet during the year.

The following are the number of pail closets, etc., at premises situate in the district :—

		Privies.	Pail or Tub Closets.	'Elsan' type Closets.
Addlestone Ward	...	2	60	—
Chertsey Ward	...	—	40	9
Outer Ward	...	4	137	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	6	237	9
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

One hundred and two of the above are emptied under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Public Cleansing :—

(a) Street cleansing and the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details

Approximate weight of paper baled and sold ...	130 Tons
„ income from sale of baled paper	£170
„ cost of salvage and baling, includ-	
ing wages	£115
nett profit for the year 1939...	£55
„ weight of tins baled and sold ...	108 Tons
„ income from sale of baled tins...	£67
„ cost of separation and baling, in-	
cluding wages	£130

Tins fell substantially in value from the previous year, but the practice of baling was continued as it has the advantages of (1) reducing the area of land needed for tipping ; (2) removes the chief facility for the harbouring of rats, and (3) utilizes waste products for national purposes.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Cesspool Emptying :—

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

One 750 gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptier is in use for this purpose, two men being employed.

During 1939, the following work was carried out—

Number of private houses where cesspools were emptied	...	...	...	...	264
Number of institutions, etc., where cesspools were emptied	...	...	...	...	5
Number of loads removed from private houses					3260
Number of loads removed from institutions, etc.					50½
Total volume removed from private houses					galls. 2,445,000
„ „ „ „ institutions, etc.					37,875
Total	...	...	...	...	2,482,875

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector :—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925	...	...	...	...	...	85
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to housing accommodation and overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	16
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to water supply etc.	...	...	...	...	...	445
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage and closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	89
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease etc.	...	...	...	...	...	413
Visits to houses with respect to infestation and disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	23
Visits to premises re applications for Council Houses						119
Visits to Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	575
Inspections re dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	73
„ of Slaughterhouses	..	...	...	...	...	17
„ „ Food Stores	...	...	...	...	...	325
„ „ Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	54
„ „ Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	...	32
„ „ Factories	...	...	...	...	...	60
„ „ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ Shops	...	...	...	...	...	179
						—
	Inspections	...	...	...		2542
	Re-Inspections	...				543
						—
				Total		3085
						—

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Other matters :

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	83
„ letters sent	...	...	...	...	529
„ received	...	...	...	...	459
„ samples of water taken from wells	..				11
„ rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	47
„ verminous rooms cleansed	...	...	...		22

Preliminary Notices :

Number of Preliminary notices outstanding from 1938...	199
Number of Preliminary notices served during 1939 ...	180
Number of Preliminary notices complied with during 1939	203
Number of Preliminary notices outstanding at the end of 1939	176

Statutory Notices :

Notices served under Section 7 of the Factories' Act, 1937	1
Notice served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936	1

These notices were complied with.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Defects remedied and Work carried out as a result of the Sanitary

Inspector's representations :—

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	54
Eavesgutters repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	27
Rainwater pipes repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	15
Means of disposal provided for rainwater	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
External walls roughcast or rendered	...	...	...	...	...	3
External walls treated with waterproof solution	...	...	...	...	...	9
Damp proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Airbricks provided under floors	...	...	...	...	...	7
Exterior of premises painted	...	...	...	...	...	9
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Window sills repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sash Cords provided	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Treads to stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Plastering to walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Living Rooms or Bedrooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	52
Passages and staircases cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Sculleries cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Food stores cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grates and Stoves renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sinks provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Drains repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	20
Water Closets cleansed	...	...	...	11
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	22
Pail closet converted to water closet	...	...	...	1
Yards paved	...	...	...	10
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	69
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	1
Dwelling houses provided with main water supply in lieu of Well supplies	...	...	...	5

Offensive Trade Premises :—

Floors repaired	...	...	...	2
Interior of premises limewashed	...	...	...	1
Yards cleansed	...	...	...	2

Factories :—

Sanitary conveniencies cleansed	...	...	...	3
Sanitary conveniences repaired	...	...	...	1
Screens provided to sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	2

Factories Act, 1937 :—

At the end of 1939 there were 81 premises on the registers. There are 12 bakehouses at present in use in the district.

Inspection of Factories :—

60 inspections of Factories were made during the year. One Statutory Notice was served with respect to sanitary conveniences, and two informal written notices were sent with respect to cleansing of conveniences. There were no prosecutions during the year.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928 :—

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Acts. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by byelaws or regulations :—

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate 43 lodgers. During 1939 three visits were made to the premises, which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on various lands for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

Twelve visits were made to such dwellers during 1939 and their attention was drawn to the requirements of the byelaws where necessary.

Shops and Offices :—

One hundred and seventy-five inspections were made, but no action was taken during the year.

Smoke Abatement :—

No action was taken during 1939.

Swimming Pools :—

There are no known private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. The Council have provided and maintain a bathing pavilion with accommodation for males and females, on the north bank of the River Thames, near Chertsey Bridge; during the summer months an attendant is also provided.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	5
„ privately owned houses do.	...	3
„ Council houses disinfested		5
„ privately owned houses disinfested	...	3

The work of disinfestation of Council Houses is carried out by the Public Health Department. The treatment consists of fumigation by Cimex blocks and spraying with Zaldecide. Picture rails, skirting boards and other movable woodwork are usually taken down before treatment.

In the case of privately owned houses, arrangements are usually made with a contractor who carries out the necessary work at the expense of the owner. The Council do not supply materials but the Sanitary Inspectors are always prepared to advise and if necessary supervise the work.

Before transfer to Council Houses, the belongings of tenants are inspected. If there is reason to suspect infestation, spraying with Zaldecide is carried out.

Fumigation with cyanide was carried out by Contractors in respect of two privately owned cottages.

SCHOOLS.

There are nine elementary schools, one secondary school, and four private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the West Surrey Water Company.

All schools have main drainage with the exception of a small elementary school in Lyne in the rural area of this district.

The Memorandum on Closure of, and Exclusion from schools, 1927, is followed. Particular attention is paid to the occurrence of primary cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Throats of all contacts in the classroom are examined and exclusion advised where indicated. Intensive immunisation is carried out on the occurrence of any case of diphtheria.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	103
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	118
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	85
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	100
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	114

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without the Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	105
--	-----

(This number includes premises inspected prior to 1939).

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A—Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—

(a) By owners	...
---------------	-----

(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
---	-----

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	Nil
---------------	-----

(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
---	-----

C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
--	---

D—Proceedings under section 12, of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ...	Nil

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	Nil
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	Nil
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	6
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Nil

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply :—

The following number of dealers are on the register kept under the Milk and Dairies Order 1926:—

Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders	...	...	11
Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail traders	...	...	2
Cowkeepers who are retail traders	...	...	9
Retail purveyors	...	...	36

The following licences were granted to sell designated milks under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	5
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	3
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Bottling Licences)	...	...	2
Pasteuriser's licence	...	...	1

Fifty-four inspections were made of premises where milk was produced or sold, and where infringements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were detected the necessary attention was called to the persons concerned.

Four Accredited Milk Licenses were granted during the year. The following is a list of the producers of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk in the district at the end of the year:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk :—

- (1) Misses Hare and Hornby, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.
- (2) Micklem, Longcross House, Longcross.
- (3) Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.

Accredited Milk :—

- (1) Hoffman, Barrs Brook Farm, Chertsey.
- (2) Merrett, Hamm Court Farm, Weybridge.
- (3) Alexander, Great Grove Farm, Ottershaw.
- (4) Ricks, Hatch Farm, Addlestone.
- (5) Vines, Woodham Grange Farm, Addlestone.
- (6) Greyhound Racing Association Ltd., Hersham Farm, Longcross.
- (7) Smith, Home Farm, Ottershaw.
- (8) Stanford and Son, Chilsey Green Farm, Chertsey.
- (9) L. C. and C. V. Lewis, Pannells Farm, Chertsey.
- (10) Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.
- (11) A. Taylor, Queenwood Farm, Ottershaw.

Pasteurised Milk :—

The Addlestone & District Co-operative Society pasteurise and retail pasteurised milk in the district under licence.

No unsatisfactory reports were obtained from milk samples during the year 1939.

(b) Meat :—

Seventeen inspections of slaughter-houses were made, and in addition three hundred and twenty-five inspections of premises where food is stored, prepared or sold.

All meat found to be unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

The total weight of unsound meat condemned during 1939 was 14cwts. 10st. 6lbs., of this amount 5cwts. 4st. 31lbs. represents parts of carcasses or organs affected with tuberculosis.

Twelve applications for licenses to act as slaughtermen were granted by the Council.

The Council have not adopted a system of meat marking under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Other Foods :—

12st. 3½lbs. of fish were found to be unsound and were voluntarily surrendered and satisfactorily disposed of under supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

There are twenty-five premises on the Register where ice cream is sold. In fourteen cases ice cream is purchased from manufacturers and in the remaining eleven cases it is manufactured on the premises. During the season, particular attention is paid to premises where the ice cream is manufactured.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. J. Ferguson, the County, Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Chertsey Urban District during 1939 :—

Articles.	Analysed			Adulterated or deteriorated.			Prose- cutions	Con- victions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Milk	39	11	50	4	1	5		
Cocoa		1	1					
Drugs		1	1					
Dried Milk		1	1					
Total	39	14	53	4	1	5		

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever:—

The incidence of this disease during 1939 was approximately the same as in former years. 22 of the thirty-two cases notified occurred in children of school age, and generally those admitted to the Isolation Hospital were of a mild degree of severity.

Cases of an uncomplicated nature are discharged after a period of fourteen days in Hospital.

There were no return cases for the year 1939 and no deaths.

The disposition of cases was as follows :—

Chertsey : 12—7 of these were notified from Botleys Hospital.

Addlestone : 15—7 of these were notified from Princess Mary's Village Homes.

New Haw : 5.

Diphtheria :

The increased incidence of infections for the year under consideration was due for the most part to the appearance of the disease at a residential mental defective colony, which accounted for 25 out of the 46 cases notified. Seventeen out of the total proved to be cases of streptococcal tonsillitis.

The actual incidence of the disease in this year was less than in previous years. One death occurred in a child admitted into Hospital at a late stage of the disease.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

Diphtheria Immunisation :—

Children attending the following schools were immunised during 1939 :—

New Haw School.

No. of children given 2 injections 1 c.c. T.A.F.	...	16
--	-----	----

No. of children given 1 injection 1 c.c. T.A.F.	...	17
---	-----	----

Princess Mary's Village Homes, Addlestone.

Number of children given 3 injections 1 c.c. T.A.F.	...	21
---	-----	----

All new entrants to this residential school are Schick Tested and those susceptible to the disease given the necessary immunising course.

Stepgates School, Chertsey.

Number of children given one injection 0.5 c.c. A.P.T....	38
---	----

These children received their second injection of A.P.T. early in 1940.

Alum Precipitated Toxoid is the solution to be preferred as the immunising agent possessing the added advantage that a higher degree of protection is conferred by two injections instead of the three necessary when Toxoid-Antitoxin Floccules are employed, and the reagent is also preferable on the grounds of its being the cheaper commodity.

Supplies of Alum Precipitated Toxoid for these purposes, and also Diphtheria Antitoxin, are provided free of charge to General Practitioners.

Other Infectious Diseases :—

Fourteen deaths occurred from pneumonia during the year 1939

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

There were relatively few cases of the severer forms of non-notifiable infectious diseases such as measles and whooping cough. Complicated cases of these are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw, for treatment. There were no deaths from either of these diseases during the year.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, as from the 23rd October these diseases became notifiable.

During the month of September almost 500 evacuees of pre-school and 1,700 of school age, were billeted in this area.

The incidence of infectious disease amongst the group was low, but there were many problems connected with the large amount of contagion introduced into this area in the shape of scabies, impetigo and vermin. The improvisation of cleansing stations was an immediate necessity, and in this respect the sessional use of the cleansing stations at the First Aid Posts proved extremely useful. The severer cases were admitted to County Hospitals while infestations of the scalp were dealt with by members of the Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who rendered valuable assistance under the guidance of the Surrey County Council Health Visitors.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1939 :—

Disease	Total Cases Notified			Cases admitted to I. D. Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox		
Scarlet fever	32	27
Diphtheria	46	50
Enteric fever (including paratyphoid fever)			1
Puerperal fever	...				
Puerperal pyrexia	1	1
Pneumonia	4	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...				
Erysipelas	2	1
Malaria		
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica					
*Measles	2	1
*Whooping Cough	...			2	4

*Notifiable from 23rd October, 1939.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Notified Cases according to Age Groups (Deaths in brackets):—

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia
Under 1 year.			(3)
1 — 2 years		1	
2 — 3 „	1		
3 — 4 „		1	
4 — 5 „	3	4	
5 — 10 „	9	7	1
10 — 15 „	16	3	
15 — 25 „	2	16	
25 — 35 „		9	1(1)
35 — 45 „	1	3	(1)
45 — 65 „		2	1(4)
65 and upwards.			1(5)
Totals	32	46	4(14)

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
*Measles				2	3							
*Whooping Cough	8	11	10	5	8	2				1		
Chickenpox			5	21	23	16	13				7	7
Mumps	5	8	33	17	40	42	60	2			1	

*Notifiable from 23rd October, 1939.

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer of Health weekly returns of cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by the medical practitioners.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality during 1939 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		on Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 — 1 year								
1 — 5 years								
5 — 15 „			2					
15 — 25 „	1	1	1			2		
25 — 35 „	2	5			1	5		1
35 — 45 „			1			1		
45 — 55 „	1	1			1			
55 — 65 „								1
65 and upwards								
Totals	4	7	4	0	2	8	2	

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

Public Health Acts, 1926 and 1936:—

No action required to be taken under the above acts relating to employment in the milk trade or relating to compulsory removal to hospital.

Tuberculosis Care Committee :—

The Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its useful work during the year. In considering the problems of tuberculosis, the family, and not the individual patient, must be reckoned as the unit. The Committee, with this end in view, have assisted many families with grants of nourishment, supplies of clothing and coal, and in other ways. Many patients have received similar help on discharge from the sanatorium. Every effort is made to secure adequate and suitable housing for affected families.

Urban District of Walton and Weybridge.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	9,049
Registrar General's estimate of resident population for 1939	31,180
Number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books	9,167
Number of dwelling houses erected during the year ...	386
Rateable value	£443,591
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,730

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants :—

The more important industries in the area are associated with the manufacture of air-craft and aircraft accessories, electrical equipment and dental instruments, and the carrying on of market gardening. The residential character of the area is responsible for the employment of a proportion of the population in personal service.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—

				M.	F.	Total
Live Births—	Legitimate	...	...	218	232	450
	Illegitimate	...	...	13	8	21
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population						15.11
Still-births—	Legitimate	...	...	7	5	12
	Illegitimate	...	...	1	1	2
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births						28.87
Deaths	...	...	...	155	177	332
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population						10.53
Death-rate for purposes of comparison with other districts						9.58

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

			Rate per 1,000 Deaths. Total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis	Nil		
Other puerperal causes	1	2.06	
Total	1	2.06	

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	40.42
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			35.63
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	140.86
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	Nil
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	2
Deaths from diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	Nil

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1939.

	M	F
All causes	155	177
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	6	8
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	5
Other tuberculous diseases	1	1
Syphilis	—	—
General paralysis or insane, tabes dorsalis	1	—
Cancer, malignant disease	21	44
Diabetes	2	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	7	4
Heart disease	33	35
Aneurysm	—	—
Other circulatory diseases	14	17
Bronchitis	5	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	6
Other respiratory diseases	1	1
Peptic ulcer	2	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—
Appendicitis	1	2
Cirrhosis	—	1
Other diseases of liver, etc.	1	3
Other digestive diseases	2	3
Acute and chronic nephritis	5	1
Puerperal sepsis	—	—

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE

	M.	F.
Other puerperal causes	—	1
Congenital debility and malforma- tion, premature birth	5	9
Senility	3	7
Suicide	3	2
Other violence	15	3
Other defined diseases	16	18
Causes ill defined or unknown ...	—	—
Special Causes (included in "Other defined causes" above).		
Smallpox	}	Nil
Poliomyelitis		
Polioencephalitis		

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority :—

(a) Medical Officer of Health :

D. P. MACIVER, M.D., D.P.H.,

Acting Medical Officer of Health—September, 1939 :

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

(b) Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. T. CARD, A.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

R. C. SWEET, A.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

Mr. H. T. Card holds a Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board and also Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

He succeeded Mr. Stanley A. Kinch as Chief Sanitary Inspector as from February 18th, upon the latter's retirement on superannuation.

Mr. R. C. Sweet holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board. He was appointed as from May 1st to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Mr. H. T. Card to the rank of Chief Sanitary Inspec-

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

tor. Mr. Sweet enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps on September 12th.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

Laboratory Facilities :—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied from the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge, and the Urban District of Chertsey. The results of the investigations made during 1939 are tabulated on page 40.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk from retailers in the District are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination. During 1938 forty five samples were taken.

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are examined by the Clinical Research Association. During 1939 of 49 sputum specimens, 7 gave positive reaction for tubercle bacilli ; and of 93 swabs examined for diphtheria bacilli 2 gave positive reaction. One specimen of pus proved negative on examination for tubercle bacilli

Ambulance Facilities :—

Name of Authority and Telephone Number.	Number of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station.
Cases of Infectious Disease:		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	Two	The Isolation Hospital Ottershaw.
Non-infectious Cases:		
The Walton and Weybridge U.D.C. Walton-on-Thames 873.	One	Council Offices, Hersham Road, Walton.
The Committee of the Weybridge Cottage Hospital. Weybridge 209.	One	Weybridge Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres :

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare :—

Centre.	Address	Days of Centre.
Hersham	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.	Every Thursday
Walton	„	Every Friday.

These Clinics were towards the end of the year transferred to Cambridge Mansions, Hersham Road, Walton-on-Thames.

Weybridge	Locke-King Clinic, Balfour Road, Weybridge.	Every Tuesday.
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This Clinic was towards the end of the year transferred to Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge.

Ante natal clinics have also been established at Walton and Weybridge, as follows :

Centre	Address	Day
Walton	Cambridge Mansions	Every Thursday a.m.
Weybridge	Stretton Lodge	Third Tuesday a.m.

(b) Tuberculosis Dispensary :—

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Tuberculosis Dispensary at the Locke King Clinic, Weybridge, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultations on the second Wednesday of each month at 10 a.m., and on the fourth Monday of each month at 5.30 p.m.

Hospitals :—

Voluntary General Hospitals serving Walton, Weybridge and Hersham :

The Cottage Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.

The Cottage Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

Infectious Disease Hospital :—

· Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Ottershaw.

The report for the Isolation Hospital for the year 1939 is given on pages 87—97.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company, the works of which are situated on the banks of the River Thames in the Walton area, the intake being obtained a short distance above Walton Bridge. Samples of water as supplied by this Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal, and Sciver. The samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Urban District of Chertsey. The results of the examination of these samples are given below.

Water Samples:—

During the year seven samples of water were taken for analysis from different parts of the Walton and Weybridge district. All samples were satisfactory and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes on bacteriological examination

The figure for albuminoid ammonia was occasionally high, varying between 0.003 and 0.012 in parts per 100,000.

The figure for oxygen consumed from permanganate was also high on occasions, varying from 0.003 to 0.24 in parts per 100,000.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

The Thames is obviously liable to contamination and it is only through efficient storage, filtration, and chlorination that water from this source can be rendered bacteriologically fit for drinking and domestic purposes. The bacteriological reports varied little from month to month.

At the end of 1937, an interchange of water reports was arranged with the West Surrey Water Company. There is now available to the Medical Officer of Health a fortnightly check on the condition of main water supply in the district, and these reports come before the Public Health Committee at all their meetings.

Field Common :—

Sixty dwellings (85% of the total) are now connected to the mains of the West Surrey Water Company. An appeal against a notice under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to provide a wholesome supply of water to one dwelling-house awaits determination.

WALTON & WEYBRIDGE U.D.C., 1939.

Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Co., in the Walton and Weybridge District.

Date sample was taken	27th Jan.	29th Mar.	30th June	11th Sept.	30th Oct.	27th Nov.	27th Nov.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C	1	1	4	less than 1	less than 1	1	less than 1
Organisms per ml. at 20°C C.R.L.	less than 1	less than 1	1	less than 1	less than 1	less than 1	less than 1
Organisms per c.cm. at 37.5°C	6	8	3	2	7	3	4
Coli Organisms	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.	Absent from 50 ml.

Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000

Free Ammonia	...	0.0045	0.003	0.012	0.003	0.0045	0.0045
Albuminoid ammonia	...	0.015	0.0075	0.0075	0.018	0.006	0.003
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80°F)	...	0.2144	0.09	0.0816	0.0032	0.21	0.24

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Drainage and Sewerage :

There were no noteworthy alterations or extensions of Drainage systems during the year 1939, with the exception of the re-modelling of the Brooklands Works, of which reference will be made in later reports.

Rivers and Streams :—

No Pollution was detected during 1939.

Closet Accommodation :—

There were no conversions from pail and other closets to the water carriage system during 1939.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Mr. V. Marsden, the Cleansing Officer, has kindly supplied the following details.

Street Cleansing :—

A further re-organisation of this service whereby roadside dumps of street sweepings have been abolished and street sweepings picked up by motor vehicle from the Street Orderlies has been carried out during the year. Various alterations in the rounds of the Street Orderlies have been necessary from time to time due to the increasing mileage of streets to be cleansed.

Gully and Cesspool Emptying :—

The Mechanical Emptier is spending the majority of its time emptying cesspools and consequently the emptying and cleansing of gullies has suffered. Provision has been made for the purchase of an up to date mechanical gully and cesspool emptier during the financial year ending March 31st, 1940.

Refuse Collection and Disposal including Salvage Operations :—

Regular weekly collections of household refuse and more frequent collections of trade refuse were carried out during the year, and all the refuse collected was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Tips at Apps Court, Walton, Walton Lane, Weybridge, and

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

a newly opened Tip at the junction of Rabbit Lane and Burwood Road, Walton. The collecting vehicles have deposited their loads at the Tip nearest to the place of collection. Owing to the outbreak of hostilities the scheme for the erection of a refuse disposal plant, garages and mess rooms which were to be erected on the land adjoining Weylands Sewage Works off Molesey Road, Her-sham, has had to be postponed.

During July, the Tip at Walton Lane, Weybridge, was closed down owing to the outbreak of fire.

Since the outbreak of hostilities the existing scheme for the salvaging of wanted wastes from refuse has been intensified considerably, and the amounts of such wanted materials salvaged and returned to industry, have compared more than favourably than those collected by similar Urban Districts throughout Great Britain.

Staff :—

The employees were again provided with suitable forms of clothing.

Snow Removal :—

The falls of snow which had to be dealt with during the early part of January were expeditiously and economically removed from the streets. Primary attention was given to the shopping centres, the approaches to the railway stations and the hilly parts of the district.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

Number of inhabited dwelling houses at the end of 1939	9167
Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 and 1932	44
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	191
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding	112
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc.	125
Other Inspections :—	
Foodstores	51
Slaughterhouses	88
Cowsheds and Dairies	52
Bakehouses	10
Workshops, etc.	60
Movable dwellings	10
Piggeries	2

Preliminary Notices :—

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding from 1938...	9
Number of such Notices complied with during 1939 ...	7
Number of Preliminary Notices served during 1939 ...	116
Number of such Notices complied with during 1939 ...	78
Number of such Notices (including under sub-head (a) below) outstanding at the end of 1939	38

Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of 1939 :—

(a) Work in hand	2
Work not yet commenced	36

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Statutory Notices :—

	Served	Complied with
Number of Statutory Notices served (Sec. 93 P.H.A. 1936)	5	4
Ditto (Sec. 39 P.H.A. 1936)	2	2
Ditto (Sec. 138 P.H.A. 1936)	5	4

Other Matters :—

Number of Complaints received	92
„ „ Letters sent	380
„ „ Letters received	331
„ „ Samples of Milk taken for examination ...	37
„ „ Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company	8
„ „ Samples of Water taken for analysis from Wells in the district	19
„ „ Rooms disinfected after cases of infectious diseases	39

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspectors' representations :—

Roofs defective	9
Eavesguttering defective	8
Rainwater pipes defective	5
Walls, external wet	12
Walls, dirty	4
Walls defective	4
Ceilings dirty	7
Ceilings defective	9
Window sashes defective	3
Floors defective	2
Floors, cement defective	1
Grates defective	3
Staircases defective	—
Scullery sinks, want of	1
Scullery sinks, defective	—
Coppers defective	—
Water closets provided	2
„ „ pans foul	—
„ „ want of water to	—
„ „ defective	3
Waste preventers defective	1

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Drains, new provided	...	...	...	...	2
„ defective	...	...	...	...	9
„ obstructed	...	...	...	...	20
„ manhole, want of	...	...	...	...	—
„ manhole covers defective					3
„ gullies want of	...	...	...	...	2
„ vent shaft defective	...	...	...	...	1
Yard paving defective	...	...	...	...	2
Manure accumulations	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools defective	...	...	...	...	—

Improvement of Field Common :—

Owing to the war and the implementing of the Civil Defence arrangements which preceded its outbreak it has not been possible to put the rest of this scheme into effect. The situation with regard to water supply is referred to on page 39.

Camping Sites :—

There is one camping ground in the district, used for holiday purposes, maintained by the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland, and having a maximum population of 300. Camping grounds are controlled under the Surrey County Council Act, 1931.

Factories Acts :—

There are 91 factories with power and 61 factories without power on the Register. Included among the latter are one bakehouse and two laundries. Among the factories with power there are three laundries, fourteen bakehouses and three establishments for making sausages.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Inspection of Factories and Workplaces :—

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (power) 45 (including factory laundries)		2	—
Factories (non-power) ... 15 (including workshop laundries)		1	—
Workplaces — (other than outworkers' premises)		—	—
Total	60	3	—

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Defects found in Factories and Workplaces :—

Particulars.	Number of defects.		Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found.	Remedied.		
			Referred to H.M. Inspector.	

Nuisances under Public Health

Acts :—

Want of Cleanliness	...	2	2	—	—
Want of Ventilation	...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage to floors		—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	... ..	—	—	—	—

Sanitary Accommodation :—

Insufficient	... ..	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	...	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes	...	—	—	—	—

Offences under Factories Acts.

Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses	...	—	—	—	—
Other offences	... ..	1	1	—	—
(Including offences relating to outwork and offences under sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.					

Total	...	4	4	—	—
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URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

The Shops Act, 1934 :—

102 visits were made under this Act. 4 cases of insufficient heating were discovered and rectified together with 9 similar cases carried forward from 1938.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No rag flock is manufactured in the district, but there are three upholsterers' premises where rag flock is used. These premises are periodically inspected and no action has had to be taken in respect of them.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations :—

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.

Byelaws.

Byelaws under the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds came into operation on June 1st. One case of insufficient water supply and sanitary accommodation was dealt with under the Byelaws, the caravan being removed.

Byelaws under the Housing Act, 1936, relating to Working Class Houses and to Houses let in Lodgings came into force on July 1st. They are of great benefit in enforcing a standard of fitness in these houses.

Smoke Abatement :—

Following complaints, observations were made of the chimneys of a factory and a recurring nuisance detected. The premises were still under observation at the end of the year, by which time the trouble had been substantially overcome.

Swimming Pools :—

There are two private swimming pools to which the public are admitted, but as the charges for admission are high these pools can scarcely be regarded as available for members of the general public.

The Council have a bathing station on the bank of the Thames at Walton, and a similar station at Weybridge ; during the Summer months, attendants are provided.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Mosquito Control :—

There was a marked decrease in the prevalence of mosquitoes during the year. The Council continue to spray stagnant water in ditches where and when mosquito larvae exist. Householders appear to be carrying out the instructions issued in April each year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary :—

	<i>Found to be infested.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
(a) Council Houses	4	4
(b) Other Houses	5	5

Disinfection has been carried out by spraying with Zaldecide, followed by fumigation with sulphur.

Two privately owned houses were fumigated with hydrocynic gas, the Local Authority being duly informed.

The dwellings of all prospective occupiers of Council Houses are inspected for general cleanliness and absence of vermin.

Council Houses requiring disinfestation are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses and all cases where hydrocyanic acid gas treatment is necessary are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

Schools :—

All public elementary schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Visits are paid to schools in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

It was not found necessary to close any school temporarily during the year on account of infectious disease.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	235
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	572
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	44
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	78
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	235

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	197
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
--	-----

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By local authority in default of owners Nil

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 12

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 10

(b) By local authority in default of owners Nil

C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. Nil

(3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertakings under section 11 Nil

D—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit Nil

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	7
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	7
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	66
(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding re- ported during the year	... ..	4
(c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding re- lieved during the year	... ..	3
(ii) Number of persons in such cases	...	18

The 6 cases outstanding at the end of 1938 have been dealt with as follows :—

*Number of occupants reduced (lodgers or sub- tenants leaving)	... ..	1
Overcrowding licences given	... ..	3
Unsolved	... ..	2
		6

Includes also cases where members of family have been reduced in number.

Overcrowding Survey :—

The three overcrowding licences refer to the cases quoted in the Annual Report for 1938. Indications are that these will be solved in 1940.

Of the cases still outstanding from 1938, one arose in a privately owned house by reason of the increase in the ages of the children, and the family awaits transfer to a suitable Council House. The remaining case arose at the time of the 1938 International Crisis when an already large family in a privately-owned house were considerably increased by the sending home of a number of children from an Institution which subsequently refused to receive them back. The Council have decided to allocate a Council House when one of adequate capacity is available.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Of the 4 new cases revealed, one occurred in a Council House, by reason of increase in ages of children. An overcrowding licence was granted pending transfer to a larger Council House. The remainder occurred in privately-owned houses and except for one where there were extenuating circumstances permitting the grant of a temporary overcrowding licence, these were quickly abated by reduction in numbers of occupants.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply :—

The following are the number of Milk Dealers on the Register, kept under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :

Cowkeepers who are wholesale purveyors	...	6
Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail purveyors		1
Cowkeepers who are retail purveyors	...	1
Retail purveyors	... ..	26

Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936 and 1938 :—

The following licences were granted to sell designated milks:—

Tuberculin Tested (Dealers)	... ..	7
„ „ (Bottling)	... ..	1
Pasteurised Milk (Dealers)	... ..	18

Fifty-two inspections were made of Cowsheds and Dairies, and where infringements of the Milk and Dairies Orders were detected, notices were issued requiring compliance.

Five samples were taken of Accredited milk. One sample only failed to satisfy the prescribed tests for cleanliness, but subsequent analyses were reported on satisfactorily.

Eight samples were taken of Pasteurised milk and all samples found to have been efficiently treated by heat.

Twenty samples were taken of ordinary or undesignated milk. Four of these showed the presence of *Bacillus Coli* in 1/100th and

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

1/1000th of a c.cm. and also failed to satisfy the methylene blue test for cleanliness. Later reports on these same samples were reported on in favourable terms.

Three samples were taken of Tuberculin Tested milk, all of these passing the prescribed test for cleanliness.

With regard to the examination of milk for pathogenic or disease producing bacteria, it is satisfactory to be able to report that all samples were free from tuberculosis.

A. Ezra of Foxwarren Farm, took up a Tuberculin Tested Licence, during the year.

There are now four producers of Accredited Milk, one additional licence having been granted during the year, namely :

Capt. Timmis, Longmore Farm.

W. H. Mackay, Burvale Farm.

H. J. Bere, Southwood Manor Farm.

P. H. Ricks, Brooklands Farm

Accredited Milk Licences are issued by the County Council on being satisfied, after consultation with the District Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, that the dairy and cowsheds are up to an agreed standard, and are provided with proper cleansing and sterilising equipment. The conditions applicable to these licences are not so onerous as those required for Tuberculin Tested Milk, in that the animals have only to pass a clinical examination and do not require to be subjected to a tuberculin test. The County Council has power to revoke these licences if, on sampling, the Accredited Standard is not consistently maintained.

50%, approximately, of the milk produced in the district comes from Accredited herds.

(b) Meat :—

One hundred and forty-six inspections of butchers' shops, slaughterhouses and other premises were made during 1939. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Twenty-one applications for licenses to act as slaughtermen were granted by the Council. Sheep, ewes, wethers, lambs and rams are included within the provisions of section 1 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. There are three Registered and three Licensed Slaughterhouses in the district.

Unfit Meat and Other Foods surrendered during 1939 :—

Beef—1 carcase, 798lbs. .
437lbs.

Pork—2 carcases 160lbs.
1 hand 6lbs.
26 pigs' heads
17 pigs' plucks.
Pigs' kidneys 10lbs.
8 mesenteries 14lbs.

Lamb—liver 10lbs.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned :—

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ...	2	2	2	nil	3447
Number inspected ...	2	2	2	nil	2808
All disease except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	nil	nil	nil	nil	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	nil	nil	nil	nil	12
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.4%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	nil	1	nil	nil	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	nil	nil	nil	nil	30
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	nil	50%	nil	nil	1.1%

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

(c) Other Foods :—

The administration of the Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. J. Ferguson, The County Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District during 1939 :—

Articles.	Analysed.		Adulterated or deteriorated.		Prosecutions.	Convictions.
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.		
Milk	36	2				
Lard	3		1			
Meat	1					
Tea	1					
Coffee		1				
Sugar	1					
Sausages	1					
Beer	1		1			
Spirits	3					
Orange Squash		1				
Beef Dripping	1					
Condensed Milk		1				
Cooking Fat	1					
Lard Compound	1					
Totals	50	5	2			

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever :—

A very low incidence of this disease was recorded, twenty-seven cases only were notified and of these sixteen were admitted to Hospital. With regard to the distribution of the disease, the majority of cases occurred in Walton. There were no deaths.

In many cases scarlet fever can be satisfactorily nursed at home and in view of the mildness of the complaint in present years, together with the advantage obtained from treatment with the sulphanilamide group of drugs, this is often preferable.

Fortunately it is usually possible at the Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw to nurse each case separately in cubicle so that reinfections

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

which may occur in an open ward, do not appear. However, in view of the great increase in population in these areas generally, with the heavy demand made on these cubicle wards, it is hoped that the home nursing of cases of this disease will wherever practicable be maintained.

The distribution of cases in this Urban District was as follows :

Walton 17.
Weybridge 5.
Hersham 4.
Oatlands 1.

Diphtheria :—

Only three notifications of this disease were received for the year 1939, two of which were admitted to Hospital. One case proved to be a simple tonsillitis. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs, but merely serves to emphasize the need for a greater response to immunisation during this low period of incidence. At such a time as this the number of susceptibles gradually increase and unless protected there is always the possibility of an epidemic occurring amongst the unprotected child population.

Material for immunisation and also diphtheria antitoxin are supplied free of charge to General Practitioners.

Other Infectious Diseases :

Only ten deaths of pneumonia were recorded during the year 1939.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease :

The incidence of measles and whooping-cough was lower than in the previous year. No complicated cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths from either of these diseases.

Under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, as from the 23rd October these diseases became notifiable.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1939

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospitals	Total Deaths
Smallpox			
Scarlet fever	27	16	
Diphtheria	3	2	
Enteric Fever (Including paratyphoid)	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia	8		1
Pneumonia	27		
Erysipelas	3		10
*Measles	1		
*Whooping Cough ...	6		

*Notifiable from 23rd October 1939.

Notified Cases according to Age Groups. (Deaths in brackets) :—

Age Group	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia
Under 1 year ...			1 (1)
1— 2 years ...			2 (1)
2— 3 „ ...	1		(1)
3— 4 „ ...	2		
4— 5 „ ...	1		
5—10 „ ...	4	1	1
10—15 „ ...	4	1	1 (1)
15—25 „ ...	5	1	3
25—35 „ ...	6		4 (2)
35—45 „ ...	3		4
45—65 „ ...	1		6 (5)
65 years and upwards			5 (16)
Totals ...	27	3	27 (27)

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Spt.	Oct	Nov.	Dec
*Measles			1									
*Whooping Cough	12	26	32	10	35	5	4					
Chickenpox				1			3		1			
Mumps	16	17	30	24	25	47	42	3				

*Notifiable from 23rd October, 1939.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality during 1939 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0— 1 year	...								
1— 5 „	...						1		
5—15 „	...			1				1	
15—25 „	...	2	5	1					
25—35 „	...	3	1	1	2	2		1	
35—45 „	...	1			1	2			
45—55 „	...	1		1	1	1			
55—65 „	...				2				
65 upwards	...								
Totals	...	7	6	1	3	6	5	1	2

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 172 :—

No case arose in which action was necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

Tuberculosis Care Committee :—

Useful work was carried out by this committee during the year. All cases requiring help are considered on notification and on discharge from a sanatorium. Particular attention is paid to adequate housing for affected families, for it is realised that prevention of infection in the home is all important.

Rural District of Bagshot.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	16,177
Registrar General's estimate of resident population for 1939	12,090
Number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books	3434
Rateable value	£111,547
Sum represented by a penny rate	£464

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants :—

The District, which comprises three parishes, Bisley, Chobham and Windlesham, is chiefly residential in character. There are no large factories in the area and a large proportion of the population is engaged in personal service, agriculture, dairy farming and nursery gardening.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :—

		M.	F.	Total
Live Births—	Legitimate ...	87	83	170
	Illegitimate ...	2	4	6
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				14.56
Still-births—	Legitimate ...	1	1	2
	Illegitimate ...	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...				11.24
Deaths		67	66	133
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				10.70
Death rate for purposes of comparison with other districts				9.84
Rate per 1,000				
Deaths from puerperal causes :—		Deaths.	Total (live and still) births	
Puerperal sepsis		Nil	—	
Other puerperal causes		Nil	—	
Total		Nil	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	45.45
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			41.18
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	166.66
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	Nil
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)		...	2
Deaths from diarrhoea (under two years)		...	Nil

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1939.

	M.	F.
All Causes	67	66
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	1
Diphtheria	—	1
Influenza	2	1
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	2
Other tuberculous diseases	—	1
Syphilis	1	—
General paralysis of the insane; tabes dorsalis	—	—
Cancer, malignant disease	10	11

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

	M.	F.
Diabetes	2	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage	1	5
Heart disease	15	22
Aneurysm	—	—
Other circulatory diseases ...	5	3
Bronchitis	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	3
Other respiratory diseases	3	—
Peptic ulcer	1	—
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ...	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—
Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	—	1
Other digestive diseases	—	—
Acute and chronic nephritis	2	3
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—
Congenital debility, premature birth , malformations, etc.	3	2
Senility	2	1
Suicide	1	—
Other deaths from violence	6	3
Other defined diseases	8	4
Causes ill defined or unknown ...	—	—

Special causes (included in "Other defined diseases")

Smallpox	Nil
Poliomyelitis	Nil
Polioencephalitis	Nil

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:—

(a) Medical Officer of Health :

D. P. MacIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health—September 1939 :

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

(b) Sanitary Inspector :

A. L. ALDRIDGE, M.S.I.A.

Mr. A. L. Aldridge holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for sanitary inspectors, and the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods. In addition to his general duties as sanitary inspector, Mr. Aldridge carries out the duties of Cleansing Superintendent.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

J. METCALFE, A.R.San.I.

Mr. J. Metcalfe holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board, and in addition to carrying out clerical duties in the Sanitary Inspector's office is also clerk for the Building Inspector.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health :

Miss J. M. Egton holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the Secretarial Duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Laboratory Facilities:—

(1) Water. Samples of water supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company are submitted for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination to the Clinical Research Association.

Water samples are taken from all new wells and from old wells which are suspected to be defective, and submitted to Messrs. Rideal & Sciver, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, for analysis.

(2) Milk. Samples of milk are submitted to the Clinical Research Association for Bacteriological Examination. During 1939, nineteen samples were taken and the reports are given on page 79.

(3) Infectious Disease. Bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of infectious disease are made by the Clinical Research Association. During 1939, of seventeen sputum specimens, two gave a positive result for tubercle bacilli, and of twenty-five swabs examined for diphtheria bacilli, four gave a positive result.

Ambulance Facilities :—

Name of Authority and telephone No.	Number of Ambulances.	Address of Ambulance Station.
Cases of Infectious Diseases :		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	Two	The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.
Non-infectious Cases .		
St. John Ambulance Brigade. Bagshot 72.	One.	Grove's Garage, Jenkin's Hill, Bagshot.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres :—

Maternity and Child Welfare :—

Centre.	Address.	Days of Centre.
Bagshot :	St. Anne's Parish Hall.	1st & 3rd Tues. 2—4 p.m.
	Ante-natal Clinic.	2nd & 4th Tues. 2—4 p.m.
Chobham :	Village Hall.	2nd & 4th Tues. 2—4 p.m.
Windlesham :	Village Institute.	1st & 3rd Mon. 2—4 p.m.

Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

The Bagshot Rural District is served by the tuberculosis dispensary at Clarence Avenue, Woking, where the County Tuberculosis Officer attends for consultation on the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Mondays at 10 a.m., and on the 2nd Monday at 5.30 p.m.

Hospitals:—

Voluntary General Hospitals :

Windlesham Cottage Hospital;

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor;

Victoria Cottage Hospital, Woking.

Infectious Disease Hospital—

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply:—

The Parish of Bisley is within the area of supply of the Woking Water and Gas Company, and the Parishes of Chobham and Windlesham are within the area of supply of the South West Suburban Water Company.

Samples of the Company's water are submitted for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination to the Clinical Research Association. These samples are taken in rotation from the districts within the area of supply and a summary of these examinations, which in all cases showed the water to be suitable for drinking purposes, is given below.

During 1939, there was one extension of the water main in the Parish of Chobham and thirty houses were connected to the Company's supply. In the Parish of Windlesham nineteen houses were connected to the main supply. There was one extension of the water main made during 1939 in the Parish of Bisley and four houses were connected to the main.

An arrangement has been made with the majority of the District Councils supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company whereby a fortnightly sample of water was taken in rotation throughout the area of supply. Analysis is undertaken by the Clinical Research Association and the results are available to each participating authority.

BAGSHOT R.D.C.

Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the South West Suburban Water Co. :—

Date sample taken	28th Feb.	19th May	23rd Aug.	21st Nov.
Organisms per c.c. producing visible colonies on Agar plates at 20°C. ...	22	45	14	6
Organisms per c.c. producing visible colonies on Agar plates at 37.5°C. ...	9	8	3	5
B. Coli	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.
Streptococci	Absent in 30 ml.	Absent in 30 ml.	Absent in 30 ml.	Absent in 30 ml.
Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000.				
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.0060	0.0056	0.0072	0.0134
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C. ...	0.078	0.094	0.107	0.235

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Drainage and Sewerage :—

The Parish of Windlesham, which includes Bagshot and Lightwater, and a small portion of Sunningdale, has a main drainage scheme. There was no extension of sewers during the past year.

Many cases of serious nuisance from sewage effluent and inadequate drainage of houses continued to arise during the year in Chobham, West End and Bisley. These conditions are bound to recur, particularly in low lying districts in wet weather, and can only be temporarily abated. The only solution for this problem is the installation of a scheme of main drainage.

Rivers and Streams :—

As in previous reports numerous cases of pollution of ditches leading to rivers and streams came to notice during the year. These were particularly in evidence in the district of Chobham, Minbridge and Bisley, and were due in all cases to sewage effluent. In order to realise the alarming extent of these pollutions, the districts require inspection in the first four months of the year.

Closet Accommodation :—

Water		Pail				Chemical
		Closets.	Closets.	Privies.	Closets.	
Bisley	...	88	176	3	—	
Chobham	...	685	783	10	15	
Windlesham	...	1916	27	—	—	

During the year three conversions have been made from pail or other water closets to the water carriage system.

Public Cleansing—Scavenging.

Chobham :—

An arrangement is made with the Parish of Windlesham to collect dry refuse within the Parish of Chobham once in every 14 days. A contribution is made from the whole of the Parish of Chobham to the special expenses of Windlesham for this purpose.

Bisley :—

No collection of dry refuse is carried out in this parish.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Windlesham :—

Dry refuse is collected weekly and three vehicles are employed for this purpose. Disposal is effected by sorting, burning destructible matter and filling up a low lying field with the indestructible matter.

Cost of refuse collection and disposal :—

Total refuse tipped—approximately 2759 tons.

Number of loads refuse removed during the year, each load being approximately 34cwt.—1623.

The Council have for a number of years salvaged materials from the refuse and installed a baling plant for dealing with clean waste paper and tins. Soon after the outbreak of war the Council's scheme was intensified with the result that the amount received for the sale of materials salvaged was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Cullet	29	13	9
Metals, Bottles, Rags, Black Scrap	29	2	1
Baled Tin	31	1	5
Newspapers and Waste Paper	32	5	4
	£122	2	7

Cesspool and Earth Closet Cleansing :—

Chobham and Bisley :—

The Council has not undertaken the cleansing of cesspools and earth closets in the parishes of Bisley and Chobham and there is no rate levied for this purpose. Arrangements can be made with the Parish of Windlesham for cesspools to be emptied upon payment.

Windlesham :—

The parish of Windlesham has a Dennis "Dual Purposes" machine for cesspool emptying and refuse collection. The capacity of the tank is 750 gallons.

The contents of cesspools are tipped, when possible, on to farm land, but in very wet weather it is necessary to discharge the same into the main sewers at specified manholes, where flushing chambers ensure that the sewage is diluted at once. Sludge from the cesspools is mixed with ashes and disposed of at the Depot.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

The following work was carried out during 1939 :—

Number of loads of sewage removed from cesspools during the year, each load being approximately 750 gallons	... ..	1832
Number of cesspools emptied during the year	...	852
Number of earth closets emptied during year	...	570

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector :—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	25
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	... ..	63
Premises inspected under the Public Health Acts other than above	... ..	105

Inspection of :—

Food stores and under the Meat Regulations	... ..	143
Cowsheds and Dairies	... ..	176
Slaughterhouses	... ..	251
Workshops, etc.	... ..	22
Common Lodging House	... ..	16
Encampments (Tent and Van Dwellers)		2
		<hr/>
	Inspections	.. 803
	Re-Inspections	.. 511
		<hr/>
	Total	1314

Verbal Notices :—

Number of verbal notices given	... ..	65
Number of verbal notices complied with	... ..	51
Number of verbal notices in respect of which work is in hand	... ..	12
Number of verbal notices outstanding	... ..	2

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Preliminary Written Notices :—

Number of preliminary notices served	52
Number of preliminary notices complied with ...	44
Number of preliminary notices in respect of which work is in hand	2
Number of preliminary notices outstanding ...	3

Particulars of Work carried out during the year as a result of representations made by the Sanitary Inspector :—

Dirty rooms cleansed	103
Dampness to walls remedied	11
Roofs repaired	27
Eavesguttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	39
Means of disposal for rainwater provided	3
Exteriors of houses painted and repaired	6
Floors repaired or renewed	15
Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired	67
Ranges and Fireplaces repaired or renewed	4
Repairs to windows, brickwork, etc.	35
Foodstores provided	3
Drains repaired or cleansed	21
New drains laid	14
New sinks provided	2
Closets repaired or cleansed	6
Pail closets converted to W.C's and connected to sewer	3
Main water laid on in lieu of well supply	8
Sanitary dustbins provided	43
Yards paved or repaired	2
Accumulations of manure, etc. removed	2
Defects remedied under Factory and Workshop Act ..	3
Polution of Watercourses abated	25
Overcrowding abated	3
Slaughterhouses, repairs carried out	1
Defects remedied at Dairies, and Cowsheds	8
Encampments removed	2
Number of samples of milk taken for analysis ...	18
Number of samples of mains water taken for analysis ...	4
Number of samples of well water taken for analysis ...	3
Fumigation carried out :—	
Rooms	44

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT

Factories and Workshop Acts :—

At the end of 1939 there were 92 workshops on the Registers, including 8 bakehouses and during the year 22 inspections were made to the same.

1. Inspection of Factories and Workshops, etc. :—

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of	
		Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	10	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	9	3	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises).	3	—	—
Total	22	3	—

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

2. Defects found :—

Particulars.	Number of defects.			No. of offences in respect of which prosecutions were made.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness ...	2	2		
Overcrowding ...				
Unreasonable temperature ...				
Inadequate ventilation ...				
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—		
Sanitary conveniences—				
insufficient ...				
unsuitable or defective ...				
not separate for sexes ...				
Other offences ...	1	1		
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921 and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Totals ...	3	3		

Rag Flock Acts 1911 and 1928 :—

There are no premises in the district in which rag flock is manufactured or used.

Shops and Offices :—

Action was taken during the year in two cases to secure adequate heating.

Camping Sites :—

There are no camping sites within the area.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Smoke Abatement :—

There are no large factories in the district, and it has not been found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Swimming Baths and Pools :—

There is one privately owned swimming bath open to the public in the area. Purification of the water is carried out by means of a chlorination plant.

Eradication of Bed Bugs :—

One house was found to be infested by Bed Bugs during the year and no complaints were received.

The dwellings and belongings of all prospective occupiers of Council Houses are examined for the presence of vermin.

Disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority by means of spraying with Zaldecide and fumigation with Sulphur Dioxide.

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws :—

No offensive trade has been established and there are no known underground sleeping rooms.

There is one Common Lodging House in the district which is situated at Bagshot and is registered to accommodate 32 male lodgers.

SCHOOLS.

There are eight public elementary schools in the district, one in the parish of Bisley, four in the parish of Chobham and three in the parish of Windlesham. All have a mains water supply, but only the three in the Windlesham Parish are connected to the main sewers. During the past year a new Infants' School has been opened at Lightwater in the parish of Windlesham.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	88
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	25
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	29
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	82

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without the Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	73
--	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A—Proceedings under section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
--	-----

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—

(a) By owners	... ..	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	Nil

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	... ..	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	Nil

C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 1

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders made prior to 1937 1

D—Proceedings under section 12, of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... Nil

Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	6
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	8
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	45
(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	1

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

(c) --(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	2
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	10
(d)—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	Nil

The Council have not yet been able to acquire a suitable site on which to build the proposed ten houses to accommodate overcrowded families.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply :—

The following are the number of milk vendors on the Registers :

Cowkeepers who are retail traders	...	...	23
Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders	...	...	25
Cowkeepers who are wholesale and retail traders	...		7
Retail purveyors whose premises are within the area			9
Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the area			7
Dealers who have been granted Bottling Licences	...		3
Dealers who have been granted Supplementary Licences			2
Dealers who have been granted Pasteurisers Licences...			1

One hundred and seventy-six inspections of cowsheds and dairies were made during the year, and improvements were carried out at six premises.

To summarise the results of analysis of milk samples, it will be noted that eighteen samples of ordinary milk reached the accredited standard on bacterial count, but three failed to reach the same standard on bacillus coli content.

There is of course no standard laid down for ordinary milk, but provided reasonable care and precautions are taken, it should not be difficult to produce milk of the Accredited Standard. This is the constant aim of the officials concerned who endeavour with advice to try and ensure this.

Eighteen samples were examined for the presence of tuberculosis, and it is gratifying to know that none showed any infection.

One sample of Pasteurised Milk passed the phosphatase test.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Milk Supply :—

The following is a list of licensed producers of Designated Milk in the area :—

Tuberculin Tested :

Thompson, W. A., Larkenshaw Farm, Chobham.

Serpell, H. O., Westcroft Park, Chobham.

Accredited :

H. Cherryman, Bullhousen Farm, Bisley.

W. Ewens, Mincing Lane Farm, Chobham.

M/s. H. R. Gosden & Son, Fellow Green Farm, West End.

A. J. Lewry, School Farm, Bisley.

E. J. Wooldridge, Hallgrove Farm, Bagshot.

N. A. Roake, Flexlands Farm, Chobham.

Mrs. E. Youman, Rose Cottage Dairy, Windlesham.

S. H. Green, Valley Wood Farm, Chobham.

Pasteuriser's Licence granted by Bagshot R.D.C.

Sunningdale & Ascot Dairies, London Road, Sunningdale.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Meat and Other Foods :—

One hundred and forty-three inspections were made during the year.

In Bagshot Rural District there are six slaughterhouses. These slaughterhouses are situated, two in Chobham, one in Sunningdale two in West End, and one in Bagshot.

During 1939, two hundred and fifty-one visits were made to slaughterhouses at the time of slaughter.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned :—

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed (if known)					
Number inspected	193	—	105	946	454
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned...	4	—	—	—	10
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned...	5	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	10	—	1	—	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.8	—	.7	—	3.7

Owing to the situation of the slaughterhouses and the irregular hours of slaughter very little ante-mortem inspection of animals is possible. The animals are mainly bought in the market, where they should be subjected to a Veterinary Officer's examination. As far as possible every endeavour is made to carry out the post-mortem inspection of all animals killed.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. Dr. J. Ferguson, the County Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Bagshot Rural District during 1939 :—

Articles.	Analysed.		Adulterated <i>or</i> Deteriorated.		Prose- c'tns.	Con- v'ns.
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal		
Milk	69	9	9	1	2	2
Beer	4					
Drugs	1					
Crystallised Fruits	4		3			
Black Currant Tea		1		1		
Totals	78	10	12	2	2	2

PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever :—

Only seven cases of this disease were notified, six of which were admitted to Hospital. The districts affected were as follows :—

Chobham—2.

Windlesham—1.

Lightwater—2.

Bagshot—1.

Shaftesbury Homes, Bisley—1.

This is a very low and satisfactory index for the year 1939.

The cases were mild and no deaths occurred.

Diphtheria :—

Twenty-nine cases of the disease were admitted to Hospital, eight of these being “carriers” only with no clinical evidence of diphtheria. Nineteen cases were notified during the year. The increased number of admissions was due to the outbreak of diphtheria at the Shaftesbury Homes, Bisley, and nineteen boys were admitted to Hospital. There was one death.

The outbreak took place from January to March, 1939 and as a result all the boys were Schick Tested and swabs were taken from the nose and throats. Those with any evidence of the disease or found to be in the “carrier” condition were admitted to Hospital. The remainder of the susceptibles were immunised.

Assistance was given by the Surrey County Council during the period of Schick Testing and swab taking at the School, with the result that from the measures adopted no cases have occurred since March, 1939.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

The incidence of the disease from the notifications received was as follows :

Shaftesbury Homes, Bisley—14.

Bisley—1

Windlesham—3

Chobham—1

Other Infectious Diseases :—

Four deaths from pneumonia occurred during the year 1939.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Some thirty-four cases of whooping cough occurred at the elementary schools. The disposition was as follows :—

Chobham Council—13.

Bisley—11.

Chobham Trinity, West End—8.

Lightwater—1.

Windlesham—1.

as shown by the Head-Teachers' returns.

Four cases of whooping cough were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw, one of which died from pneumonia.

Under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, as from the 23rd October these diseases became notifiable.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1939 :—

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospitals	Deaths
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	7	6	—
Diphtheria	19	29	1
Enteric Fever (Including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	...	...
Pneumonia	1	...	13
Dysentery	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	...	...
*Measles	1	...	...
*Whooping Cough	—	3	...

*Notifiable from 23rd October, 1939.

Notified Cases according to Age Groups. (Deaths in brackets) :—

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia
Under 1 year ... ..	...	...	(3)
1— 2 years ... ..	...	...	...
2— 3 „ ... ..	...	1	...
3— 4 „ ... ..	...	...	...
4— 5 „ ... ..	...	1	...
5—10 „	4	1 (1)	...
10—15 „	1	15	...
15—25 „	2	...	...
25—35 „ ... ..	...	1	1
35—45 „ ... ..	...	...	...
45—65 „ ... ..	...	...	(6)
65 years and upwards ... ..	...	...	(4)
Totals	7	19 (1)	1 (13)

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec
*Measles												
*Whooping												
Cough	7	18	2	7								
Chickenpox										1		
Mumps												

*Notifiable from 23rd October, 1939.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality during 1939 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.
0—1 year	...					1		
1—5 „	...							
5—15 „	...					1		
15—25 „	...	2						
25—35 „	...	2	2			1		
35—45 „	...	1						
45—55 „	...	1	1			1		1
55—65 „	...					1	1	
65 upwards	...	2				1		
Totals	...	8	3			3	2	1

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172 :—

No action was found necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

URBAN DISTRICTS OF
CHERTSEY, EGHAM, WALTON & WEYBRIDGE,
AND WOKING
AND THE RURAL DISTRICT OF BAGSHOT

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
for the
YEAR 1939.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

To The Chairman and Members
of the Ottershaw Joint
Hospital Board.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

ISOLATION HOSPITAL REPORT 1939.

Cases admitted with the following Diagnosis :—

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Enteric Fever	Other Diseases	Total
Bagshot R.D.	6	29	—	5	40
Chertsey U.D	27	50	1	9	87
Egham U.D.	29	5	—	6	40
Walton & Weybridge U. D.	16	2	—	4	22
Woking U.D.	27	9	2	27	65
					<hr/> 254 <hr/>

Other Diseases :—

Woking :

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	9
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	3
German Measles	...	...	...	3
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	1
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1

Total...27

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Egham :

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
German Measles	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
				Total...6

Chertsey :

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia			...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	1
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
				Total...9

Bagshot :

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia			...	1
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	1
				Total...5

Walton and Weybridge :

Mumps	...	...	...	4
				Total...4

DEATHS :—

Diphtheria :

Woking	...	...	...	1
Chertsey	...	...	...	1
Egham	...	...	...	1
				Total...3

Whooping Cough and Pneumonia :

Woking	...	...	...	2
Bagshot	...	...	...	1
				Total...3

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

One case was admitted as Enteric Fever from Woking but died within a few hours after arrival at Hospital. The diagnosis was not confirmed by subsequent blood serum tests.

A case admitted as Cerebro-spinal Fever from Egham proved on post mortem to be a case of staphylococcal septicaemia and malignant endocarditis following a recent superficial injury to the knee.

A case admitted as Scarlet Fever from Egham later died from a rare condition which was revealed on post mortem examination, namely, a post pharyngeal periosteal sarcoma with secondary deposits in the stomach.

SCARLET FEVER :

Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Scarlet Fever	...	120
Altered diagnosis	... ..	15
Verified cases discharged	... ..	104
Deaths	... ..	1
Return Cases	... ..	0

As already mentioned, this death was due to a malignant growth in no way related either primarily or as a sequel to the disease Scarlet Fever.

Complications :

Otorrhoea	... ..	3
Secondary adenitis	... ..	11
Albuminuria	... ..	4
Abscesses of Neck	... ..	1
Endocarditis	... ..	1
Nasal discharges	... ..	5
Re-infections	... ..	3

The type of Scarlet Fever case admitted was in the main of the mild variety. Relatively few complications bear witness to this fact, associated with the good use to which the cubicle isolation wards were put.

Wherever possible, therefore, each case of scarlet fever was separately nursed and undoubtedly this has contributed largely in maintaining the low complication which has existed since the addition of the cubicle block type of ward to this Hospital.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

It is significant that the three cases of re-infection mentioned above occurred when scarlet fever cases were admitted for a period to an open ward.

Return cases are defined as "cases occurring in the same house or elsewhere, and apparently traceable to the person released within a period of not less than 24 hours or not more than 28 days after his return or release from isolation." The general rate for the country is in the region of 4 per cent. There were no return cases at Ottershaw and the fact that the Hospital possesses 35 per cent. beds of the cubicle isolation type compared with the general standard of a suggested 20 per cent. for the country contributes to this satisfactory return case rate.

It is with a disease such as scarlet fever, representing almost one half the total number of admissions, that the benefit from individual isolation is proved. In these circumstances cross-infections may still occur if there is not correspondingly a high standard of nursing care.

Twenty-eight cases received scarlet fever anti-toxin. A proprietary brand of sulphanilamide was also used in most cases. Undoubtedly the best results for any moderately severe case are obtained by combining these two forms of treatment. The anti-toxic effect of the serum and the anti-bacterial of the drug together reduce as far as is possible the chance of any complication developing.

As the majority of admissions were, however, mild the absence of toxicity on the part of the patient reduced the need for the giving of serum. The chemotherapeutic effect, however, of sulphanilamide alone is a valuable one and each patient now receives an amount proportionate to the size and age.

It is noteworthy that a reputable make of sulphanilamide is relatively cheap compared with the very expensive anti-toxic scarlet fever serum.

Uncomplicated cases of this disease are now discharged in approximately 14 days after admission. It should again be emphasized that it is mainly by use of the cubicle isolation type of ward that a low complication rate is conducive to an earlier discharge.

The older conception of a six weeks stay in hospital takes origin from a severer type of disease which was nursed in an open ward.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The complications were numerous and usually due to re-infections from one patient to another as the disease producing germ, the haemolytic streptococcus, is an organism known to exist in many types and forms.

Immunising doses against diphtheria were given to all children in whose cases parental consent was given. Two injections of Alum Precipitated Toxoid were employed and some fifty patients protected as far as possible against diphtheria.

DIPHTHERIA :

Cases admitted with a diagnosis of Diphtheria 95.

Altered diagnosis 23.

Verified cases discharged 69.

Deaths 3.

Case mortality rate 4.1 per cent.

Case mortality rate for England & Wales 1938—4.5 per cent.

Current infections on admission :

Chicken-pox 1.

Cross infections with chicken-pox 3.

Cross infections with scarlet fever 1.

Complications :

Paralysis of heart (a) severe 4 ; (b) slight 2.

Paralysis of palate 3.

Paralysis of ocular muscles 1.

Types of case admitted :

(1) Anterior nasal diphtheria 4.

(2) Faucial diphtheria 37.

(3) Naso Pharyngeal 18.

(4) Laryngeal 2.

(5) Carriers—nose or throat 8.

This analysis shows that approximately one-third of the cases admitted were of a severe variety. Numbers 1 and 2 relate to diphtheria infections of the nose and tonsillar regions respectively, while 3 and 4 represent cases in which the infection is spread in addition beyond the tonsils to such parts of the naso pharynx as the hard or soft palate, the nose, or with a downward extension to the pharynx. Deaths which occurred were in cases of this type.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The year 1939 showed an increased number of cases admitted than in previous years with a lower death rate. This was mainly due to an influx of cases from the Shaftebury School, Bisley, where an outbreak of diphtheria occurred in January to March, 1939.

Several cases of severe diphtheria were also admitted from Murray House and Botleys Park Mental Defective Colony following the decision of the Board to accept cases of diphtheria occurring in mental defectives provided that their mental condition was such that no extra nursing facilities were required.

Treatment of cases continue on similar lines, namely, by diphtheria antitoxic sera. All cases of any degree of severity receive a large initial dose of serum intravenously accompanied by glucose and this process is usually repeated on the following day.

It is unfortunate that cases which die, are usually those arriving late to hospital, in other words, a proportion of these deaths are preventable. This late admission is usually due to delay on the part of the parent to call in a doctor until the child is obviously ill.

The method of obtaining bacteriological reports of swabs taken from suspected cases of diphtheria by general practitioners is an unsatisfactory one., especially so has this become since the outbreak of War. The system of sending swabs in the post to a laboratory now evacuated from London means that 48 hours, and often more, elapses before the result is known. While the bacteriological report is by no means infallible in clinical cases of a sore throat this time lag unfortunately contributes occasionally to a postponement of either the giving of serum or the admission of cases to Hospital.

There are many other advantages which the possession of an up-to-date bacteriological laboratory can offer not only to the hospital but to the general practitioners of the areas served by the Joint Board.

The diphtheria producing organism can exist in various types in the main known as "gravis," "intermediate" and "mitis" forms. It is generally accepted that especially the gravis, and sometimes the intermediate, strains produce the severer clinical form of the disease and the mitis the mild. This question of differentiations into types is of far more than mere academic interest. It is of con-

siderable Public Health importance to know for example that one area, or indeed a residential school in a district, may be producing severe cases which are exclusively of the gravis or intermediate grade and from another district cases are invariably of the mitis nature. The resulting carrier problem which keeps alive the disease will be of considerably more importance in the one instance than in the other and consequently require a more intensive form of propaganda for immunisation of susceptibles than in an area producing a mild form with a negligible fatality rate.

Another important point of investigation which is of special importance is in relation to carriers exhibiting no clinical signs of an illness but from whose nose or throat a report has been obtained that germs having the morphology of diphtheria are present. A swab taken from the throat may show the presence of germs resembling diphtheria in shape only, they may be termed a virulent. The virulence in absence of the clinical appearance of diphtheria, can only be proved by inoculation into an animal, usually a guinea pig, when in twenty-four hours the result is known.

The majority of clinical cases of sore throat are non-diphtheritic in origin but several mixed types occur in which the streptococcal and diphtheritic elements are present together with an exudate which has not the text-book appearance of diphtheria. The general practitioner is often faced with a difficult task in satisfactorily answering the question "is this a case of diphtheria?" He does not wish to overload a hospital with cases of simple tonsillitis and the alternative procedure is to administer serum and take a swab from the throat of the patient, who remains at home. The advantage of an early report on this case from a laboratory is clearly seen. These facilities, consisting of early examination of all swabs from cases of suspected throats and special examinations such as have been described are usually afforded to the majority of Boroughs. Such services would be of great value to the Hospital and general practitioners of this area alike.

In the past it does not appear that the incidence of infectious disease, and especially diphtheria, has required these special facilities but with the increased population in the area it may be that some such scheme would be very advantageous.

There is no doubt that active immunisation of all children is the only way in which any reduction in the incidence of the disease may be expected. It is unfortunate that so little advantage is taken of these services provided by the Local Authorities.

WHOOPIING COUGH :

Twenty-two cases of this disease were admitted, five of these having pneumonia. There were three deaths at ages $3\frac{1}{2}$, 1 year and 8 months. In the young age groups a complication such as broncho-pneumonia gives rise to a very high mortality rate.

ERYSIPELAS :

Four cases were admitted with a diagnosis of erysipelas. In one the presence of the disease was not confirmed.

ENTERIC FEVER :

Three cases were admitted with a diagnosis of enteric fever.

One case proved to be a para B. infection. Two were not confirmed.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS :

Three cases were admitted with this diagnosis which was not, however, confirmed in two of these.

POLIOMYELITIS :

Two cases were admitted. Both of these were put into plaster after the acute stage and later transferred for orthopedic supervision—one of a mild nature to Botleys Hospital as the patient was employed there as an attendant, and the other to St. Nicholas, Pyrford. Paralysis of the lower extremities was the extent of the lesions.

MEASLES :

Admissions 1.

GERMAN MEASLES :

Admissions 4.

MUMPS :

Admissions 7.

CHICKEN-POX :

Admissions 5.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS :

Three cases were admitted with this diagnosis, which was not confirmed in one child. This was already referred to under the heading "Deaths" and was due to septicaemia following an injury.

The use of sulphanilamide or allied compounds proved their value in the treatment of cases of erysipelas and cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Thirty evacuated children were treated during the period September to December, 1939 and the majority of cases such as chicken-pox, mumps or german measles, not admissible under usual circumstances were in this class.

The Ministry of Health has placed the responsibility of treating minor infectious disease occurring in evacuees upon Joint Boards where these exist, and with the commencement of the evacuation scheme this Hospital has considerably assisted reception areas in this respect.

In September, 1939, an entry of some 8,000 children of pre and school age in the areas of Egham, Woking and Chertsey was regarded with some apprehension as far as the possibility of infectious disease was concerned. Susceptibles to measles, had they remained in London, would have been exposed to an epidemic in 1939—1940 owing to the characteristic feature of this disease whereby the incidence recurs in London every alternate year. This epidemic did not, however, develop and appears to have been postponed. The incidence of infectious disease in the evacuated population was very low.

Several admissions of minor infectious disease were made on behalf of soldiers billeted or residing in camps in these areas at a time when beds were available.

The use of the disinfectant has been frequently placed at the disposal of the military and other service authorities in this Region for purpose of assisting them in any necessary forms of fumigation.

C. A. McPHERSON,
Acting Medical Officer.

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